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COMMUNITY BASED LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SWAZILAND (CBLD)

QUARTERLY REPORT YEAR 3 QUARTER 1

OCTOBER 1, 2013 – DECEMBER 31, 2013

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Community Based Livelihood Development for Women and Children in Swaziland (CBLD)

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
CAFOD	Catholic Aid for Overseas Development
CBLD	Community Based Livelihood Development for Women and Children in Swaziland
C-CHANGE	Communication for Change
CWPA	Child Welfare and Protection Act
DPM	Deputy Prime Minister
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
ESKH	Eswatini Swazi Kitchen-Honey
FAAB	Farming as a Business
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ICASA	International Conference on AIDS and STIS in Africa
IRB	Institutional Review Board
LL	<i>Lihlombe Lekukhalela/</i> A Shoulder to Cry On
MEN	Men Engage Network
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MTAD	Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration
NAMBoard	National Agricultural Marketing Board
NCP	Neighborhood Care Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PLHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PMTCT	Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission
RDA	Rural Development Area
RDO	Rural Development Office
RHM	Rural Health Motivator
RSP	Royal Swazi Police
SBCC	Social Behavior Change Communication
SCCCO	Swaziland Coalition of Concerned Civic Organizations
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SYWON	Swaziland Young Women's Network
TASP	Training As Prevention
VCD	Value Chain Development
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WLSA	Women in Law in Southern Africa

Introduction

USAID awarded the five-year USAID/PEPFAR-funded Community Based Livelihood Development for Women and Children in Swaziland (CBLD) project to FHI 360 and its partner, TechnoServe, on December 1, 2011. The award is effective through November 30, 2016. This Quarterly Report is a requirement under the award and covers Quarter 1 of Year 3 (October 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013).

CBLD has three primary objectives: (1) to improve the livelihood capabilities of vulnerable households, particularly women and caregivers of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) within these households; (2) to protect the rights of women and children; and (3) to strengthen the capacity of organizations and institutions to promote social and economic well-being of women and children. The project's approach includes direct implementation of programs with beneficiaries and technical assistance to government, NGOs, donors, and community-based institutions to improve their coordination and enhance their capacity to deliver effective programs and services at the community level. This technical assistance is intended to create sustainable systems to protect and support vulnerable households and individuals in CBLD communities, while providing a framework by which future community interventions can be implemented across Swaziland. CBLD emphasizes collaboration, effective partnerships, and referral networks to maximize impact and improve the access of vulnerable households to relevant services and public entitlements.

Table 1 below indicates which community-level CBLD programs were active in this reporting period and covered in this report.

Table 1: CBLD Programs Active in Year 3 Quarter 1

	Herefords	Ndzingeni	Mpolonjeni	Khuphuka	F	M	<18
Homestead gardens	0	0	0	0			
Savings groups	0	0	0	0			
Enterprise development	4	4	0	0	69	46	1
VC-horticulture	0	0	0	0			
VC-honey	0	4	0	0			
VC-cotton	0	0	4	4	142	65	
Rights, legal literacy & aid	4	4	0	0	622	799	1,286
Child protection & referrals	4	4	0	0	45	24	30
SBCC/Life Skills	4	4	0	0	88	157	55
ECDE	0	0	0	0			
Other programs					122	97	
Total					1,088	2,188	1,372

1. Accomplishments

During the current reporting period, CBLD was recruiting for and implementing programs in four communities, according to the above table. Specific highlights are as follows:

- CBLD selected implementing partner Vusumnotfo to lead three programs (gardens, savings groups, and early childhood development and education [ECDE]) in Herefords and Ndzingeni (pending USAID approval)
- After successful completion of the Enterprise Development training program in Ndzingeni, CBLD began training peer educators to deliver the program in Ndzingeni.
- CBLD has been working closely with National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBoard) as a commercial partner for its Horticulture Value Chain Development (VCD) program, assessing their

procurement models and customer service operations in an effort to bring more outgrowers into the NAMBoard network on more favorable terms.

- CBLD has delivered technical assistance to Sikhulile Cotton Ginnery in updating their database of association farmers and exploring innovations and linkages with financial service providers to increase farmer productivity and profits. A detailed survey conducted this quarter provided the foundation for two pilot programs that improve farmer access to start-of-season credit to assist in land preparation.
- CBLD provided legal and human rights sensitizations to community leaders, school children and faculty, *lihlombe lekukhalela* (LLs), and the community-at-large, explaining the Child Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA), the Constitution, laws (and government services) pertaining to marriage and divorce, custody and maintenance, inheritance and estates; addressing the adverse impacts of gender inequality; and identifying public entitlements and how to access them. For many, including chief's council members, this was entirely new information.
- In Ndzingeni, CBLD held its first child protection network meeting, with participation from LL, community police, chief's council, as well as Department of Social Welfare (DSW) and Royal Swazi Police (RSP). In the next round of meetings, CBLD will need to address issues of confidentiality requirements for people in attendance, as word can get out about who has reported which cases. However, LLs and community police are now working together in following up on each other's cases in their respective capacities.
- CBLD began its social and behavior change communication (SBCC) peer educator training in Ndzingeni and Herefords. Feedback from participants indicates a very strong interest in life skills, financial literacy, and career guidance, so CBLD will be integrating its Enterprise Development and SBCC programs for youth.
- Recognizing the need to constituency level training for chief's councils and development committees, CBLD partnered with the Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration (MTAD) to deliver a series of workshops on issues ranging from governance and transparency, to land use management, access to education, and the councils' responsibility in promoting OVC well-being.

II. Working with Key Populations

Within each community, CBLD targets OVC and OVC caregivers, youth in and out-of-school, people living with HIV and other diseases or disabilities, and other vulnerable women. This section highlights some of the targeting approaches, programs, and outcomes for each of these groups.

1.1 OVC and Caregivers

LLs and rural health motivators (RHMs) assisted CBLD in recruiting OVC caregivers to participate in the project's honey VCD program in Ndzingeni and the enterprise development program in Herefords. CBLD held three orientation sessions in Ndzingeni and four in Herefords, with attendance varying from 10-40 people per session. During the sessions, CBLD used the Field Targeting Verification Tool to confirm that the majority of those attending were OVC caregivers, vulnerable women, and people living with HIV and other diseases or disabilities. There are no financial barriers to participating in these programs. In Ndzingeni, hive-building materials are provided free of charge thanks to an in-kind contribution from Peak Timbers. In Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni, results from the Land Preparation Survey, household baseline surveys, and the Cotton Value Chain Baseline Survey confirm that OVC caregivers and other vulnerable individuals are participating in the cotton value chain program. A majority of cotton farmers are low-income women supporting several children. A survey conducted in November to 138 of the CBLD-assisted cotton farmers indicated that 68% were women, and nearly half of these women identified themselves as the head of their households. Over 60% of farmers received at least half of their annual income from cotton last season, with an average income of SZL 1,348 per farm. Each household has, on average, 3.4 children under the age of 18.

CBLD has continued to support OVC caregivers through training, mentorship, and referral support for child protection networks, consisting of LLs, community police, RHMs, community leaders, and neighborhood care point (NCP) caregivers. This quarter, 25 cases from vulnerable households have been referred to CBLD as

well as other service providers including the police, social welfare offices, magistrate's court, and Swazi national courts. In Herefords and Ndzingeni, LLs provided psychosocial support to 76 children this quarter.

CBLD began collecting information about individual OVC attending the NCPs in Herefords and Ndzingeni, provided by the NCP caregivers. In FY14 Q2, CBLD will develop a more comprehensive survey to collect detailed information on all OVC in each community, as not all OVC attend NCPs and not all neighborhoods are served by regularly functioning NCPs. The data from this survey will help guide targeting of interventions for OVC and their caregiver and facilitate monthly monitoring of whether identified OVC needs are being addressed.

CBLD's community meetings and work with child protection networks have identified a variety of concerns facing OVC in the four communities, indicative of issues facing OVC across the country. CBLD is working with community partners and government to address these issues. The top three most commonly cited issues are:

- OVC suspension due to non-payment of top-up fees and other costs
- Unreliability of OVC feeding at NCPs
- Lack of birth registration as a hindrance to accessing OVC entitlements
- Dispossession of land upon death of parent

1.2 In-School Youth (15-24)

CBLD provided in-school human rights sensitizations in three schools in the Lubombo Region, providing information on the Children's Welfare and Protection Act, child abuse, child maintenance and custody, and estates and property. CBLD met with the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) to discuss how CBLD could support the scaling-up of the Ministry's Life Skills curriculum in schools in CBLD communities, namely by providing training to faculty delivering the curriculum and integrating complementary components to the system.

1.3 Out-of-School Youth (15-24)

CBLD has trained 23 youth from groups in Herefords and Ndzingeni on SBCC strategies. These youth educators have provided their peer groups with messages on HIV prevention and are establishing youth clubs for continued engagement on issues including decision making and positive behaviors, gender norms and gender-based violence (GBV), child abuse and neglect, and sexual and reproductive health (SRH). Participants have requested that CBLD also provide additional services like life skills, financial literacy, and enterprise development training, as well as career guidance. CBLD will work to integrate these programs under the coordination of a new project position (Youth Programs Coordinator) to be recruited in FY14 Q2.

1.4 People Living with HIV or Diseases and Disabilities

The SBCC program encourages and provides information about HIV testing and counseling. Members of child protection networks have been encouraged to promote testing and provide information about accessing HIV services. The networks also provide referrals for health and social services for people living with HIV or other diseases and disabilities. In this quarter, seven children living with disabilities have been registered for the disability grant with the DSW.

Community dialogs and focus group discussions have revealed the demand and interest across the community for more information about coping with illnesses. Communities have proposed a wellness program to complement RHM activities and provide community members with additional health information through an expert client program. There is a need to not neglect other illnesses like diabetes, high blood pressure, and epilepsy, which compound the effect of HIV and AIDS. CBLD will arrange meetings with community members, RHMs and health clinics to determine how such a program could work in cooperation with existing programs.

1.5 Other Vulnerable Women

Community sensitizations have increased awareness of the challenges facing widows and other vulnerable women, including discriminatory cultural practices and property grabbing. In addition, a significant proportion of women do not have formal marriage certificates, rendering their inheritance status questionable. CBLD's legal aid program has provided women with information about maintenance and custody, marriage and divorce, and property rights. This program will be scaled up in the next quarter as legal literacy volunteers are trained and disseminate this important information.

2. Livelihoods and Economic Strengthening

CBLD began recruitment and training activities for the Enterprise Development program in Herefords following the completion of a pilot program that concluded in Ndzingeni last quarter. The program will begin in Mpolonjeni in FY14 Q2 and Khuphuka in FY14 Q4. Cotton training activities continued for association farmers in Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka alongside project technical assistance to Sikhulile Cotton Ginnery. In Ndzingeni, CBLD recruited for its second season and secured contributions of lumber from Peak Timbers. The Horticulture program focused in developing a technical assistance package to NAMBoard in preparation for the upcoming season (FY14 Q2), when the program expands into additional communities. Homestead Garden and Savings Groups programs will begin in Herefords and Ndzingeni in FY14 Q2 and in Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka in FY14 Q4.

2.1. Enterprise Development

Objectives

CBLD's Enterprise Development program targets vulnerable households, particularly those caring for OVC and people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHA), to increase their income earning potential and improve allocation of scarce financial resources among enterprise and household needs.

Activities and Results

The Enterprise Development program began in Herefords in FY14 Q1, building on the successful pilot implemented in Ndzingeni in FY 13 Q3-Q4 and adding more robust targeting approaches to increase participation of OVC caregivers and other vulnerable individuals. Following a community-wide orientation with over 100 attendees, CBLD conducted three separate neighborhood orientation sessions to explain the program's objectives and requirements, and 120 community members registered for the program as trainers and participants. Following the orientation, participants formed eight groups based on neighborhood and elected 24 peer educators. CBLD trained 24 elected peer educators in the first eight of the program's 11 modules:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. How to use money wisely | 7. Marketing |
| 2. Setting aside money for tomorrow | 8. Pricing |
| 3. Common money management mistakes | 9. Accessing finance* |
| 4. Budgeting and calculating profits | 10. Cash flow* |
| 5. Keeping records | 11. Developing a business plan* |
| 6. Turning ideas into business | |

** To be held in FY14 Q2.*

In FY14 Q2, after being trained in the final three modules, peer educators will begin step-down training to about 160 participants, including the 120 registered this quarter. Following the step-down training, CBLD will review business plans and hold a Markets and Finance Day to link participants with representatives of financial institutions and commercial interests who will provide information about accessing financial services and products and the requirements for selling into established markets. The same program will begin in Mpolonjeni in FY14 Q2 and Khuphuka in FY14 Q4.

2.4. Value Chain Development: Horticulture (Herefords, Ndzingeni, Mpolonjeni, and Khuphuka)

Objectives

The Horticulture VCD program develops a seasonal income source for women and increases smallholder profitability by introducing farmers to markets for high-value crops and providing them with agricultural training and hands-on mentorship throughout the production and marketing cycle. The program will target at least 10 farms and about 30 women working on these farms.

Activities and Results

CBLD's Year Three Work Plan identified Sdemane Farm as the market to which Herefords-area commercial farmers could be linked. During FY14 Q1, Sdemane Farm's outgrower and estate fields suffered severe hail damage; the business is now in a precarious financial position and currently unable to provide the extension services that CBLD staff have deemed necessary for a sustainable outgrower program. CBLD and Sdemane agreed that it would be wiser to link CBLD farmers to NAMBoard, which is better resourced to provide important inclusive services, namely farm-gate sourcing and financing. CBLD staff will recruit farmers in February and begin to provide technical and Farming as a Business (FAAB) trainings in preparation for March plantings. These trainings will be offered in all four CBLD communities, but it is expected that participation will be highest in Herefords and Ndzingeni, where agronomic conditions are more conducive and a greater number of current and potential horticulture farmers are found. Additionally, NAMBoard has expressed a particular interest in expanding into Ndzingeni.

NAMBoard and Sdemane Farm are linked in the horticulture value chain. NAMBoard buys a wide range of conventional and baby vegetables from Swazi farmers; Sdemane buys select baby vegetable ranges from NAMBoard and passes them on to high-end retailers and exporters in South Africa. As the program develops, CBLD will focus attention on improving these Farmer-NAMBoard-Sdemane relationships towards better services and prices for the farmers.

2.5 Value Chain Development: Honey (Ndzingeni and surrounding area)

Objectives

The Honey VCD program increase seasonal income for beekeepers by: developing their business skills and improving productivity and market linkages, reducing transaction costs through collaboration with Eswatini Swazi Kitchen Honey (ESKH) and MTN Mobile Money, and improving access to inputs in collaboration with Peak Timbers.

Activities and Results

CBLD began recruiting in Ndzingeni for the second season of the Honey VCD program, re-engaging beekeepers who participated in the previous season and reaching out to additional beneficiaries, including those identified by LLs and RHMs, in three neighborhood orientation sessions. This season, CBLD will provide participants with trap and hive-building training and material, donated by Peak Timbers (valued at SZL 33,350), and participation is limited to those using conventional hives. The training will begin in FY14 Q2.

2.6. Value Chain Development: Cotton (Khuphuka, Mpolonjeni, and surrounding areas)

Objectives

The Cotton VCD program increases household income by improving farmer productivity, developing their financial management skills, and improving their access to credit and inputs. Improved productivity also allows farmers more time for other activities like child care, cultivating food crops, or engaging in other enterprises. CBLD has been providing technical assistance to Sikhulile Cotton Ginnery, a parastatal and the country's only formal buyer of cotton, in an effort to reduce farmer and Ginnery transaction costs, and enabling the Ginnery to provide farmers with access to financial services, extension services, and information.

Activities and Results

The cotton value chain program has trained 207 cotton farmers from 26 associations in Mpolonjeni/ Maphatsindvuku and Khuphuka/Hlane. Over two-thirds of training participants were women. Trainings included FAAB and technical subjects such as land preparation, land measurement, planting, sprayer calibration, chemical sprays, and pest and disease control.

Training is provided through a Lead Farmer approach. Under the USAID-funded SWEEP program, TechnoServe implemented a Lead Farmer program. At the conclusion of the SWEEP program, responsibility for the Lead Farmer program transitioned to the Cotton Board. Due to a lack of extension staff, there were fewer opportunities for training, and the Lead Farmer program lapsed in some communities. CBLD revived the program among farmers around two communities by sensitizing farmers, setting expectations of the program, and facilitating the Lead Farmer election process. CBLD's SMS Technical Messaging Program sent messages to 561 farmers, or 87% of the cotton farmers in CBLD communities. As the Lead Farmers begin to disseminate more accessible trainings to their peer farmers, CBLD expects to reach an even greater proportion of the areas' 600 cotton farmers. CBLD is also holding contests to incentivize farmer participation to participate.

3. Protection, Human Rights, and Access to Legal Services

CBLD's programs in protection, human rights, and access to legal services are designed to develop community-based social protection systems that are integrated with existing government programs and services. The project's approach is to disseminate information about legal rights as broadly as possible, in an effort to increase demand for these rights to be upheld. It is essential that CBLD focuses on those in positions of leadership and those who work most closely with OVC (e.g., LLs and NCP caregivers). Constitutional law and customary law are often at odds with each other, and while the Constitution is supreme, different interpretations are held by most community leaders. This is largely due to the fact that the contents of the Constitution and other laws about children's welfare, marriage, and estates are not known to the community leaders, who often make decisions and intervene in such cases.

CBLD has begun training community police, LLs, chiefs' councils, and NCP caregivers in formalizing their child protection efforts, encouraging their cooperation (i.e., LLs follow up with community police cases and vice versa), and introducing them to the individuals in government to whom they should be reporting cases. This effort also brings the government services closer to the community and improves their understanding of the needs at the community level.

The first child protection meeting was held in Ndzingeni this quarter. These meetings are intended to identify and follow up on individual cases requiring intervention on behalf of OVC, but CBLD's participation in these meetings is intended to provide capacity building and training as CBLD continues to assess the program to determine how it could be scaled up across the country.

3.1. Building Community Awareness of Rights and Laws and Improving Access to Legal Services

Objectives

CBLD is supporting community institutions to protect the legal, economic, and physical security of vulnerable women and children by increasing awareness of their rights and the laws pertaining to their well-being, promoting the registration of births and wills, and providing access to one-on-one counseling on specific issues.

Activities and Results

3.1.1 Khuphuka Community Sensitization (December 12, 2013)

CBLD conducted a presentation and discussion session for 58 community members in Khuphuka. Topics included human rights, the constitution, the CPWA, and the Administration of Estates Act. The Assistant Master of the High Court gave a comprehensive presentation on the administration of deceased estates and how the office deals with deceased estates, explaining in detail the procedure to be followed when reporting the death, the type of estate to be reported, and who can report the estate. She also explained how the Master's Office works in the interest of minors to make sure that the estate gets equitably distributed.

Dominating the discussions were questions, raised mainly by men, on the equality clauses in the constitution, which men felt were an infringement upon the ‘cultural benefits’ men currently enjoy. These include: women’s equal rights to Swazi national land; the abolition of the illegitimacy status of children and their rights to inheritance, especially where the parents have married again; the master’s role in the appointment of an executor to administer a deceased estate and the inherent delays in the process; the distribution of property where the deceased had more than one wife; the distribution of movable assets (e.g., cattle as assets) against pending customary rights; and claims of *lobola* (dowry) and/or *umblambiso* (a reciprocal custom to the *lobola* where the bride’s family buys gifts for the groom after the payment of *lobola*).

During the session, men and women learned about the rights of women and what avenues are available to them in case these rights are infringed. This quarter, CBLD has since provided legal counseling and referral services to 25 clients. The presence of the Master’s Office during the community session cleared up several misconceptions about the operations of the office. It is now more accessible, and some of the participants received one-on-one advice from the representative about pending estates while others were able to set up appointments to follow up their matters.

Community sensitizations are used by CBLD to reach a large group of community members (50-200), and participants are called to the meeting by the community leadership. Despite the centrality of the venue (such as *kaGogo* centers), distance still poses a challenge for some; thus, similar sessions will be held at the sub-community level next quarter.

3.1.2 School Sensitizations on Human Rights, the Constitution, and the CPWA

CBLD has reached 1,322 students and faculty in four schools with information on children’s rights, the Child Protection and Welfare Act, and how to identify and report cases of child abuse. These schools include: Siphoso Primary, St. Augustine Primary, Nyetane Secondary, and Khuphuka Primary. Sessions were held separately for teachers and students, who were reached in individual classes and in school assembly.

The sessions provided students with information about their rights, the law, and what to do in case of violations, and they also provided a much needed forum for the students to express some of their experiences with violations of these rights and laws by teachers, parents, and guardians. In every session, students raised issues of corporal punishment, neglect, verbal and physical abuse, and sexual harassment. In some schools, bullying by the students and verbal abuse by the teachers was reported to be very common.

In each school, forums with teachers were used to address these same issues and inform teachers of their obligations under the CPWA. The teachers have been very appreciative of the information especially on the CPWA; for many, this was their first introduction to the new legislation. Following the sessions with teachers, some reported that they felt empowered to intervene in cases of child abuse, especially when it occurs outside the school—previously, they were reluctant to do so, as they thought it was not their responsibility. They have requested additional reading materials on all the topics discussed.

3.1.3 Access to Legal Services

CBLD has provided legal aid to 25 clients. Services include legal counseling on inheritance and property claims, maintenance and custody matters, domestic violence and sexual assault, and referrals to other social and legal services including the Master’s Office (for property and inheritance), RSP, and DSW.

Table 2: Sample Case Profiles

Case	Gender	Children affected	Referral	Community
Land grabbing	F	3	Swazi National Court	Ndzingeni
Land grabbing	F	2	Swazi National Court	Khuphuka
Land grabbing	M	1	Master of the High Court, Piggs Peak	Herefords
GBV	F	0	RSP	Herefords
GBV	F	0	RSP	Herefords
Maintenance	F	2	Masino Mazibuko attorneys	Khuphuka
Marriage	M	0	Masino Mazibuko attorneys	Khuphuka

Inheritance	M	2	Master of the High Court, Lubombo Region	Khuphuka
Birth registration	F	1	Birth, Marriages and Death Registration Office, Siteki	Mpolonjeni
OVC education access	F	1	MOET Regional Education Office, Piggs Peak	Ndzingeni
Services for people living with disabilities	F	1	DSW	Khuphuka

3.1.5 Legal Literacy Volunteer Resources

To bring knowledge and access to legal services at the community level, in FY14 Q2 CBLD will begin to identify and train community volunteers to provide basic legal information in the communities. In the current quarter, CBLD has developed reference materials to be used by the volunteers when delivering this information. For this purpose, CBLD has partnered with Women in Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) to develop training manuals and reference materials for the legal literacy volunteers. WLSA is implementing the Strengthening the Voice and Rights of Women in Swaziland project, funded by Catholic Aid for Overseas Development (CAFOD). This project's objectives are to improve access to information and justice for about 50,000 women and girls in Swaziland by 2015 and to increase public discourse and debate on national policies and practices, particularly how the rights of women are properly included and represented.

The project aims at broad dissemination of information based on its analysis of how laws, legal and cultural practices, and gender norms impact women and how exclusion and marginalization disproportionately affect girls and women in Swaziland. In disseminating information, WLSA's approach is similar to that of CBLD: identify and train community volunteers to provide legal information within their communities and to make referrals to legal and social services. WLSA recruited consultants from the National Curriculum Development Centre to create the training manual and reference guide to be used by the paralegals in covering topics including human rights, gender equality, and family law. The manuals will also guide paralegals on protocols and procedures for case management at the community level as well as contribute towards changing the mindset on women's rights and gender equality at the community level.

CBLD has been providing technical support to WLSA in the development of the manual and case management guidelines, which CBLD will translate into Siswati for use in its communities; soft copies will be made available to other organizations looking to implement similar programs in Swaziland. The manual development has been a consultative process involving stakeholders working on human rights and those running legal aid programs. CBLD joined WLSA at a meeting on December 12 at the Manzini Curriculum Centre, where stakeholders reached consensus on the manual's content. The meeting was attended by WLSA, the Swaziland Coalition of Concerned Civic Organizations (SCCCO), Council of Churches, Swaziland Young Women's Network (SYWON), and Simangele Mavundla, a consultant engaged by WLSA to conduct a gender audit of the Swaziland Constitution. A draft has been submitted and has the following modules:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Module 1 UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT OF PARALEGAL</i></p> <p>1.1 Who is a paralegal?</p> <p>1.2 Who can become a paralegal?</p> <p>1.3 Ethics of paralegals</p> <p>1.4 Qualities of a good paralegal</p> <p>1.5 Functions of a paralegal</p> <p>1.6 Skills required of a paralegal</p> <p><i>Module 2 BASIC COUNSELLING SKILLS</i></p> <p>2.1 Basic counseling skills</p> | <p>2.2 Conducting interviews</p> <p>2.3 Making and managing referrals</p> <p>2.4 Record keeping</p> <p><i>Module 3 GENDER EQUALITY</i></p> <p>3.1 What is gender?</p> <p>3.2 Distinguishing between sex and gender roles</p> <p>3.3 Gender concepts</p> <p>3.4 Obstacles to gender equality</p> <p>3.5 Harmful traditional practices (<i>kenwendzisa</i>, <i>kungenwa</i>, forced marriages)</p> |
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- 3.6 Strategies to achieve gender equality
- 3.7 Legislation addressing gender equality
- 3.8 Sexual and reproductive health

Module 4 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- 4.1 Definition of violence
- 4.2 Gender-based violence
- 4.3 Violence against women
- 4.4 Rape and other sexual offences
- 4.5 Myths and misconceptions
- 4.6 Laws addressing gender based violence

Module 5 HUMAN RIGHTS

- 5.1 What are human rights?
- 5.2 Characteristics of human rights
- 5.3 Legal framework for human rights
- 5.4 Categories of human rights
- 5.5 Constitutional rights
- 5.6 Understanding women's rights
- 5.7 The rights of a child (children's protection, maintenance law)
- 5.8 Lesbian-gay rights

Module 6 FAMILY LAW

- 6.1 What is marriage?
- 6.2 Forms of marriage recognized in Swaziland (marriage law and posthumous marriage)
- 6.3 Legal effects of marriage (marital power)
- 6.4 Termination of marriage
- 6.5 Maintenance law
- 6.6 Child adoption

Module 7 LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- 7.1 Land rights (land ownership in Swaziland)
- 7.2 Ownership of property
- 7.3 Possession
- 7.4 Relationship between ownership and possession
- 7.5 Land tenure systems
- 7.6 Classification of land holding units (non-customary land law, Swazi Nation Land, and Title Deed)
- 7.7 Family land
- 7.8 Customary relationships (family customs)
- 7.10 Land Use Act, 1978
- 7.11 Sales of land

Module 8 WILLS AND PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION

- 8.1 Definition of will
- 8.2 Requirements of a valid will
- 8.3 General format of a will
- 8.4 Common tips about will making
- 8.5 The concept of next of kin

Module 9 CONFLICTS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

- 9.1 Understanding the meaning of conflict
- 9.2 Types of conflict
- 9.3 Levels of conflict
- 9.4 Stages of conflict
- 9.5 Conflict resolution

Module 10 HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- 10.1 What is human trafficking
- 10.2 Human trafficking case studies

The draft will be validated by the same stakeholders in the next reporting period for use by WLSA and CBLD in training community volunteers in their respective communities.

3.1.6 Human and Legal Rights Training for Chief's Councils (November 26-28, 2013)

Chief's councils are responsible for the fair allocation of land and other community resources, preliminary adjudication of disputes between community members, and overseeing community administration. CBLD conducted a three-day training workshop for 29 chief's council members, including 10 women, from Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka from November 26-28, 2013. CBLD provided participants with information on the rule of law, human rights, the constitution, gender, the Swazi legal system and governance principles, GBV prevention, and leadership. The training developed participants' practical skills on procedural and substantive fairness, which they can apply in their everyday lives and in their roles as community leaders, especially when they adjudicate disputes. The training was practical as it involved a number of individual and group exercise as

well as case studies and scenarios for participants to reflect upon and discuss, including women's access to land, widow rights and inheritance rights, child protection and support structures for OVC.

Among those attending, CBLD noted that there was a demonstrated knowledge of women's needs and a general consensus on why women must be empowered. As a result of the training, council members have become more cognizant of gender and human rights principles as well as the country's constitution and other national legislation.

Outcomes

Leaders have identified a need for all community members as well as stakeholders entrusted with the welfare and protection of children and other vulnerable groups (women, the disabled, elderly, and the very poor) to be empowered with the same information they received so that they not only know their rights, but what is expected of them in terms of the law and where to get additional assistance. In their action plan, they prioritized community police, RHMs, LLs, caregivers, and youth as the groups to be trained. They also committed themselves to mobilize the general population in their respective communities for information sessions.

Leaders also acknowledged they had been neglecting certain responsibilities towards more vulnerable members of their communities. In a demonstration of their commitment to being more proactive, leaders: (1) agreed to abolish enforcement of discriminatory cultural practices such as the customary obligations of 'mourning' before a widow could inherit from the their husband; and (2) on cases of GBV and child abuse, follow up with community police, RSP, DSW, and other authorities to ensure the welfare of victims or children is the primary interest.

3.2 Child Protection and Referrals

Objectives

To strengthen community systems for protecting vulnerable women and children and improving their access to services and entitlements, CBLD is building the capacity of responsible community institutions through workshops, mentorship, and the establishment of a child protection network and referral mechanism.

Activities and Results

3.2.1 Herefords Child Protection Network Meeting (December 3, 2013)

To establish and strengthen child protection systems at the community level, CBLD convened a child protection network meeting at Herefords *Gogo* centre on December 3. The Child Protection Network is a structure that brings together all community stakeholders responsible for the welfare of children at the community level, including chief's councils, LLs, community police, RHMs, and NCP caregivers. The meeting also serves as a network platform for mentorship and capacity building: CBLD can periodically review their performance and coach them on how they could be more efficient by introducing standards and quality of care required to improve community systems for children's welfare.

The meeting was attended by 30 network members as well as RSP and DSW. The meeting reviewed progress on the cases reported in the last meeting, including cases of inheritance and property, abuse, needy children, and children without birth certificates as well as children living with disabilities. Members reported whether cases have been referred to RSP and DSW, which was then confirmed by RSP and DSW representatives present at the meeting. A list of six children living with disabilities was submitted to the social worker present for the registration of the disability grant. Some members were not willing to share progress on existing cases or to identify new cases, as the environment was not considered to be a 'safe space'—sensitive matters reported last month had apparently been discussed in the open. CBLD will work with the network to develop ethical guidelines that can be reviewed at the start of each meeting.

While the ultimate goal is to establish a fully functional network, the meetings have served as a starting point of establishing a foundation for the network and to mentor the stakeholders on their different roles within their communities in looking after the interest of children and the most vulnerable. Participants have cited a number of resource constraints (from working tools such as T-shirts, torches, and identification to basic packages for intervening in the most vulnerable households such as food and soap) as well as community disputes and interference by some members of the network including members of the chief's councils. One of the biggest weaknesses of the networks identified in this reporting period is the absence of a chief as a central authority, and the uncertainty surrounding the legitimacy of the chief's council in Herefords creates an impasse

that renders their decisions questionable. CBLD's response has been to motivate council members as individuals and as a group to understand their potential role in safeguarding the interests of the more vulnerable members of their community, while strengthening their relationships with RSP and DSW and their knowledge of how these services function.

A similar meeting was scheduled for Ndzingeni but was canceled several times due to heavy rains. The meeting will be held in January 2014.

3.3 SBCC and Life Skills

Objectives

CBLD's SBCC program aims to enhance awareness, acceptance and demonstration of positive behaviors and practices that protect and promote the well-being of women, youth, and children. Participants will be equipped with skills for decision-making in difficult situations where their health and safety may be at risk.

Activities and Results

3.3.1 Youth SBCC

CBLD recruited and trained 23 SBCC peer educators from existing community youth groups in Ndzingeni and Herefords. CBLD introduced peer educators to the concept of SBCC and trained them on modules in self-esteem, risky sexual behaviors, delayed sexual debut and abstinence, multiple concurrent sexual partnerships, cross-generational sex and transactional sex, GBV, alcohol and substance abuse, SRH, HIV, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), condom use, voluntary counseling and testing, and taking action for change.

The Super Buddies Peer Educator training manual was adapted and printed for the peer educators' use. The manual builds on existing resources from FHI 360's C-CHANGE project which emphasize decision making and positive behaviors, addressing gender norms and GBV, child abuse and neglect, and SRH. Following this training, the peer educators have held information and discussion sessions with 245 youth within their communities and have formed clubs where they continue to engage with their peers weekly and identify issues for advocacy within their own communities.

Peer educators have requested that this program be complemented by more comprehensive life skills and enterprise development training and cover topics including financial literacy and career and training opportunities. Most of these youth are not in school and lack necessary skills to find employment or pursue business opportunities. In FY14 Q2, CBLD will recruit a Youth Programs Coordinator to manage a more comprehensive youth program integrating economic strengthening, life skills, and SBCC. Some participating youth have already been linked with other CBLD programs and training including computer literacy, enterprise development and business skills training, and beekeeping.

3.4 Public Awareness Campaign Support

Objective

CBLD will support national partners in a variety of national advocacy campaigns to promote the well-being of women and children, thereby helping to ensure that messages are appropriate and partners are well-coordinated.

Activities and Results

3.4.1 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence

CBLD joined the Coordinating Assembly of NGOs (CANGO) gender consortium and national stakeholders in commemorating the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence. The campaign was coined under the theme "From Peace in the Home to Peace in the World: Let's End Gender-Based Violence!" with the key message "LOVE + RESPECT + COMMUNICATION = ZERO GBV".

Campaign activities were aimed at raising awareness on the unacceptably high levels of GBV against women and girls in Swaziland. All stakeholders were invited to raise public awareness in different forums. The main campaign activities were the launch of the campaign at Ludzeludze *inkhundla* on November 25, the launch of the Men Engage Network (MEN) on December 6, and the commemoration of Human Rights Day on the

December 10. In between, there were a number of media campaigns and community mobilization activities implemented by the respective partners under the gender consortium.

CBLD introduced the campaign to its youth peer educators at a mentorship meeting held on December 4, at the Lutheran Farmers Training Centre in Ngonini. Participants discussed how to intervene when peers within their groups report incidences of GBV involving persons known to or within the group. Cases are often related to complicated personal relationships—some secret—that are difficult or not appropriate to discuss in groups. For this reason, peer educators are linked to the Child Protection Network for assistance in referring specific individuals.

3.4.2 Launch of the Men Engage Network

MEN Swaziland was launched in Manzini on the December 6. Established in 2011, the Men Engage Network Swaziland is part of the Global Men Engage Alliance of NGOs and UN agencies that work to engage men and boys to achieve human rights and gender equality. MEN Swaziland is a national network of NGOs, governmental organizations, development agencies, parastatals, and community-based organizations that seek to involve and engage men in HIV prevention, promoting human rights, and reducing violence at all levels across the country. The network was launched by the Deputy Prime Minister, represented by the Minister of Justice, Sibusiso Shongwe, and the event was attended by head of missions, UN country offices as well as governmental agencies and NGOs.

The launch of the network represents the country's recognition that women's empowerment requires an effective engagement with men and boys. This network gives members the platform to collaborate and share resources, support joint advocacy initiatives and build capacity on engagement of men and boys in achieving gender equality in Swaziland. CBLD is one of eight steering committee members of the network; in preparation for the launch, CBLD has provided technical input into the development of information and educational materials, planning of the day's program, speaking on behalf of the steering committee at the launch, and promoting the launch and its activities.

On December 5, CBLD's Gender and Child Protection Specialist participated on the Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Services (SBIS) radio program 'Let's Talk' to discuss the objectives and launch of MEN and how it would be involved in the 16 Days Campaign.

4. Capacity Building

4.1. National-Level Capacity Building

4.1.1 NAMBoard

In partnership with staff members from TechnoServe's European Union (EU)-funded food security program, CBLD staff conducted an assessment of the NAMBoard's operations. NAMBoard is a government parastatal marketing board that regulates imports of fruits, vegetables and other selected foodstuffs, and it provides a market to nearly 500 vegetable and fruit farmers in the country. While NAMBoard's mandate is to provide inclusive services and market access to Swaziland's horticulture farmers, the organization has a poor reputation for service delivery characterized by non-fulfillment of contracts, low purchase prices, and limited services. Recently, NAMBoard brought on new leadership that has improved service delivery and is in the process of rolling out additional services to farmers, namely new product lines and finance schemes.

CBLD staff analyzed NAMBoard's farmer records and current operations, as well as a sample survey of NAMBoard vegetable farmers collected by the TechnoServe EU Food Security team. Strategic recommendations presented to NAMBoard leadership emphasized the importance of expanding the organization's farmer base, consolidating the customer base, providing credit and business skills training to the farmers, and delaying costly decentralization measures until greater economies of scale can be achieved. This analysis also informed CBLD's horticulture strategy, confirming the need to provide farmers with FAAB training and revealing farmer's difficulties in gaining access to inputs because of scarcity of inputs and insufficient funds. Additionally, the analysis confirmed the relevance of CBLD horticulture work; this is illustrated by the facts that nearly half of NAMBoard's farmers are women and that two-thirds of NAMBoard's farmers hire women as laborers.

4.1.2 The Cotton Board and Sikhulile Cotton Ginnery

The CBLD team completed several capacity building activities with the Cotton Ginnery in FY14 Q1 and others will continue into FY14 Q2:

Database improvements

CBLD consultant Tobias Ward completed his work to improve the Cotton Ginnery's database. Among the many improvements made, the Ginnery can now better track farmer's credit balances and track hectares per farmer. These changes will allow the Cotton Ginnery to provide better customer services to farmers and have more accurate data for strategic decision making. Moving forward, the Cotton Ginnery will be able to track the amount of lands farmers have planted and thus calculate their yield per hectare and conduct more accurate forecasting. Additionally, debt tracking tools will allow the Ginnery to better understand farmers' debt characteristics—an essential tool in knowing best how to structure future credit schemes

SMS program implemented

CBLD staff successfully implemented an SMS program at the Cotton Ginnery, who began sending messages in December to cotton farmers in the industry. Moving forward, the Cotton Ginnery will be sending technical messages to 2,165 farmers.

Demand-side component of land preparation credit scheme feasibility study completed

Volunteer Consultant Kyle Burr completed the analysis that confirmed the demand for a tractor hire credit scheme. A total of 138 cotton farmers in CBLD communities were surveyed on their land preparation and tractor hire activities. This survey confirmed that lack of timely access to tractors limits cotton yields as well as the amount of land planted and that insufficient funds at the beginning of the season drive this. The survey found that 76% of farmers said they would plant on average an additional 1.12 hectares of land if they could pay for tractor hire services on credit. Further analysis indicated that the potential profits to the farmers and to the Ginnery were significant.

This information was presented to the Cotton Board, who saw the value in this credit scheme and would like to implement pilot schemes in CBLD communities beginning around September 2014. The information was also presented to Standard Bank, who was very interested in playing a role in the credit scheme. Volunteer Consultant Joana Sidorov will join the team in FY14 Q2 to develop this activity further and assess supply-side factors regarding tractor availability,

Seed crushing feasibility study continued

Currently, the Cotton Board sells unprocessed fuzzy cotton seed to South African buyers. Volunteer Consultant Kyle Burr developed financial models to determine if profits could be increased if the Ginnery crushed the seed themselves. Initial findings indicate that a seed crushing operation could increase Ginnery profits by ~E700,000 per year, and potentially result in a 5% price increase paid to farmers. The model requires further analysis, which will be conducted by Volunteer Consultant Joana Sidorov in FY14 Q2 and Q3.

4.1.3 Men Engage Network

CBLD joined seven other partners to form the Swaziland chapter of MEN, signing a memorandum of understanding on behalf of the country network and expressing its commitments to engaging men in promoting gender equality. In doing so, MEN Swaziland joins 16 other MEN Africa Alliance partners: Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. CBLD has continued to provide technical support to MEN in finalizing its strategic plan for 2013-2016. A country action plan for the FY14 was also submitted to the MEN Alliance Chair, Sonke Gender Justice, which prioritizes resource mobilization, support for national campaigns, and capacity building of national stakeholders to engage men in promoting gender equality.

4.1.4 Ministry of Health

On invitation, CBLD has also joined the Ministry of Health (MOH) in its efforts to improve men's access to health services through focusing on men's health issues. CBLD now sits in the technical working group that advises MOH and stakeholders on how to target men with health services and offers its services to help mobilize communities and engage men on gender issues. In December, MOH and stakeholders, including the uniformed forces, the Breast Cancer Network, and the Clinton Health Access Initiative, led a prostate cancer campaign that entailed a walk, speeches, and a dinner to raise awareness on the importance of screening for

prostate cancer and leading a healthy life in general. This campaign has increased the demand for screening and treatment services exceeding the capacity of what the Government can provide. This partnership with MOH also helps CBLD to promote referrals for men's health issues in project communities.

4.2 Community Level Capacity Building

4.2.1 Leadership Training for Chief's Councils

This quarter, CBLD conducted a series of community development training workshop for chief's councils. The workshop's objectives were: (1) to brief council members on strategies, processes and structures for promoting rural development initiatives; (2) to engage leaders on leadership, governance, and effective service delivery; and (3) to provide councils with skills to coordinate community development organizations and activities. CBLD was supported by MTAD, which used the platform to highlight government policies on rural development and field questions from participants.

Because chief's councils often work together at the constituency level, it was agreed that CBLD and MTAD should extend similar training to chief's councils in all chiefdoms under the same constituencies. Constituency Council workshops were held with CBLD and MTAD in Hlane (November 6-7), Mayiwane (November 11-12), Ndzingeni (November 14-15), and Mpolonjeni (November 19-20). A summary of issues raised during the workshops is as follows:

- Chief's councils not properly trained in land use management
- Lack of clarity on procedures for accessing and managing MTAD rural development funds leads to theft and loss of property
- Property grabbing and general lack of awareness about property rights
- Chief's councils unclear on their role in supporting community development initiatives
- Lack of clarity on the role of leaders with birth right (e.g., princes, or *bantfwabenkhozi*)
- Lack of clarity on law enforcement procedures
- OVC forced to drop out of school because they cannot afford top-up fees
- No sustainability plan for NCPs
- Most government services are not accessible to the community due to their distance
- Lack of coordination and communication among school administrators, school committees, parents, and leaders, and unclear delegations of authority
- Disputes between private landowners and community members
- Lack of clarity on procedures for accessing agricultural extension services from the government
- Lack of accountability resulting in theft of public goods (e.g., water tanks and cooking equipment from NCPs)
- Engaging youth in community development activities
- Need for a fund to support older OVC in career advancement and accessing some form of continuing or vocational education
- Conflict between crop and livestock farmers over cattle grazing and crop destruction

The workshops were led by CBLD's Community Dialog Specialist and Mr. Amos Maziya from MTAD. Also participating were representatives from DSW and MOET, including offices of special education, career guidance, and the inspectorate.

4.2.2 Government Participation in Community Resource Mobilization

Community leaders have been meeting regularly in each community to share status updates on community development activities and receive information and guidance from the Regional Development Areas (RDAs) officers (RDOs). CBLD has assisted communities by introducing them to RDOs and representatives from various government ministries. The tables below summarizes issues addressed by government partners during regular community meetings.

Table 3: Herefords Community Resource Mobilization Summary

Issue	Partner	Outcome
Accessing rural development funds	MTAD/Community development officer	Development committees and community associations are being revived to prepare to apply for rural development funds.
Education access for people with disabilities	MOET/Special education	Community members have identified individuals with special needs.
Water projects	MNRE/Rural Water	Community members have revived the water committees and have identified water sources to development.
Land use	MTAD/Land use management	Community members raise awareness of conflicts, underscoring the importance of proper land allocation according to MTAD guidelines and the land resettlement policy.

Table 4: Ndzingeni Community Resource Mobilization Summary

Issue	Partner	Outcome
Accessing rural development funds	MTAD/Community development officer	Development committees and community associations are being revived to prepare to apply for rural development funds.
Education access for people with disabilities	MOET/Special education	Community members have identified individuals with special needs.
Water projects	MNRE/Rural Water	Existing and incomplete water projects are being revisited.
Welfare services	DPM/DSW	Community members understand the role and function of DSW. LL and others have re-established the child protection network to support monitoring of OVC conditions and making referrals.
Land use and allocation	MTAD/Land use management	Community members and community leaders have been made aware of MTAD policies on land use and land allocation.
OVC access to education	MOET/Inspectorate	Community leaders and the REO have been made aware of the problem of top-up fee requirements for OVC and OVC suspension.
Food utilization	MOA/Home economics	Community members learn about food preservation techniques and benefits.

Table 5: Mpolonjeni Community Resource Mobilization Summary

Issue	Partner	Outcome
Food utilization	MOA/Home economics	Community members learn about food preservation techniques and benefits.
Local business	MTAD/Community development	Community members interested in establishing a filling station within the community consulted with RDO from the Land Management Board, which will decide whether Swazi National Land can be allocated for this purpose.

Land allocation for agriculture	MTAD/Land use management	Community members raise awareness of problems caused by livestock encroaching on cotton fields, caused in part by misallocation of land.
Early childhood development	DPM/DSW	NCP caregivers have expressed interested in continuing education and formal training in ECD/E through Emlaladini Development Centre and CBLD.
OVC feeding	DPM/DSW	CBLD will assist NCP caregivers in assessing the overall feeding needs, and help manage the transition from donated food with greater community support. In one sub-community, chief's fields have been planted with crops intended for NCPs.

Table 6: Khphuka Community Resource Mobilization Summary

Issue	Partner	Outcome
Accessing rural development funds	MTAD/Community development officer	Development committees and community associations are being revived to prepare to apply for rural development funds.
Water projects	MNRE/Rural Water	Existing and incomplete water projects are being revisited.
Resettlement procedures	MTAD/Land Use Management	Community leaders recognize past mistakes in land allocation and consider how to resolve them.
Accessing government tractors	MOA/Extension	Community members are aware of procedures and timing for accessing government tractor hire. Previously, community members lost their deposits for tractor services because they were not clear on the process. With CBLD support, the community will mobilize to arrange for tractor services in advance of the next season starting end of 2014.
OVC education and corporal punishment	MOE/Inspectorate	Community leaders and the Regional Education Officer (REO) have been made aware of problems in the community's schools: top-up fee requirements for OVC and OVC suspension; excessive corporal punishment; and lack of accountability on the use of school funds. The REO has agreed to send auditors to follow up on the matter.
Engaging people with disabilities in community planning	DPM/DSW	65 people living with disabilities identified and invited to participate in further community meetings.

4.3 Community Development Planning

Objectives

With support from CBLD, communities create development plans that build on local resources and linkages with government and NGO services to guide a set of initiatives including infrastructure development, water and sanitation, youth development, and health and wellness.

Activities and Results

CBLD community development planning continued in the current quarter in Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni. In FY14 Q2, the plan will be drafted, reviewed by CBLD staff, validated by the community, and shared with the RDA. Plans for Ndzingeni and Herefords were reviewed this quarter by CBLD staff and community partners prior to their validation and presentation to the RDA which will take place in FY14 Q2.

4.3.1 Strategic Planning (Khuphuka)

Issues identified during the Khuphuka strategic planning meeting include:

- Education
 - OVC suspension due to non-payment of top-up and other fees
 - Physical and verbal abuse of students by faculty
- OVC health
 - NCP facilities are not hygienic; children have to bring water, often from unclean sources and proper equipment has been stolen
 - Children on antiretroviral therapy (ART) are relying on NCP for food, but food availability has been erratic
- Limited opportunities for youth, but there is strong interest in vocational training
- Expert clients interested in providing support to other persons living with illnesses; groups have been formed but require guidance

4.3.2 Strategic Planning and Resource Mobilization (Mpolonjeni)

Issues identified during the Mpolonjeni strategic planning and resource mobilization meetings include:

- Poor land use management:
 - Conflict between cotton and livestock farmers over grazing areas
 - Some households struggle on small pieces of land while large tracts go fallow
 - Homes are being built on grazing land and farm land
- No reporting systems for child protection
- Approval of official forms requires transportation to Siteki for the officials, which people can't afford
- Poor relationship and communication between schools and parents, makes it difficult to resolve issues of suspension due to non-payment of top-up fees, and excessive disciplinary measures by teachers
- Lack of birth certificates inhibits school registration
- NCP program undermined by theft of food and water
- RHM cannot meet the full information needs within the community; community are discussing idea of broader expert client program
- Strong interest in career advancement and vocational training initiatives
- Individual community members sit on multiple committees and services, causing conflicts of interest or limits to their effectiveness

4.3.2 Implementation of Development Plans (Ndzingeni and Herefords)

The following tables present the community development initiatives underway in Ndzingeni and Herefords this quarter.

Table 7: Ndzingeni Community Development Initiatives

Activity	Objective	Outcome
Wellness program	Engage expert clients from the community as resources for people living with illnesses	60 expert clients have volunteered to support the wellness program. CBLD is reviewing the proposed approach while assessing other existing resources in this area.
Water and sanitation	Improve access to water	CBLD will link water committees in each sub-community to MNRM for training purposes and support their work together.
Literacy	Provide literacy education	7 community members are currently enrolled in non-formal adult literacy program with Sebenta. CBLD has identified many more who are interested in this program, and is discussing scale-up possibilities with Sebenta.
Vocational skills training	Identify local resources to provide vocational training	5 community members are engaged in sewing skills training through Sebenta. CBLD has offered to help expand access to vocational training.
NCP structures	Repair NCP structures and maintain the grounds	2 of 9 NCPs have been refurbished, and 3 have been provided with classroom supplies. CBLD is helping to assess OVC food needs in Q2 and will advise in further priorities in this area.
NCP feeding	Monitor food distribution at NCPs	7 of the 9 NCPs were providing food this quarter.

Table 8: Herefords Community Development Initiatives

Activity	Objective	Outcome
Wellness program	Engage expert clients from the community as resources for people living with illnesses	475 community members have expressed interest in providing or receiving health information. CBLD is reviewing the proposed approach while assessing other existing resources in this area.
Water and sanitation	Improve access to safe water	Water committees have been revived in all sub-communities, and technicians from Rural Water have been developing maps of current and potential sites. New pit latrines have been constructed in 3 of the 6 sub-communities.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities this quarter included ongoing field monitoring and database management, a household baseline survey in Khuphuka, and a survey of all value chain program participants. In addition, the M&E Specialist represented CBLD at the 2013 International Conference of AIDS and STIs in Africa (ICASA) in Cape Town on December 4-12.

6.1 Field Monitoring and Database Management

Field officers completed monitoring forms following the conclusion of each field activity (e.g., training or sensitization), and these forms were reviewed by the M&E Specialist before being entered into an Access database by the Program Assistant. Activities monitored during this reporting period include: training of beneficiaries, service providers, community institutions, and peer educators; one-on-one consultations between beneficiaries and CBLD staff and legal counselors; and child protection, community engagement and mentorships. In this quarter, CBLD reached 2,239 unique individuals (1,072 women and 1,167 men), of which 917 individuals (489 women and 428 men) were reached through either one-on-one or small group activities and 1,322 individuals (583 women and 739 men) were reached through large group or community-wide events. The complete results by indicator are presented in Annex 1.

6.2 Khuphuka Household Baseline Survey

The Khuphuka baseline survey was conducted in November and December after the approval of the amended protocol by both the Local Scientific and Ethics Committee and FHI 360's Institutional Review Board (IRB). Assisted by eight enumerators, CBLD interviewed 292 individuals from 250 households. The data has been processed and will be analyzed in FY14 Q2.

6.3 Value Chain Participants Baseline Survey

The Value Chain Baseline Protocol was approved by the IRB in November. Enumerators were trained and have pre-tested the survey tool. Using the list of participants that have registered in each value chain program, CBLD reached out to 10 horticulture farmers, 69 beekeepers, and 177 cotton farmers. Selected participants were provided with farm diaries, trained on how to complete the diaries, and requested to complete them by entering all the relevant information about their enterprises. Continuous and frequent monitoring of the diaries will help CBLD to monitor farming activities and expenses. According to the survey, women comprise 10% of the horticulture farmers, 43% of the beekeepers, and 40% of the cotton farmers.

6.4 ICASA 2013

With travel sponsorship from STOP AIDS NOW!, CBLD's M&E Specialist attended the 2013 ICASA in Cape Town, South Africa from December 4-12 and gave a presentation entitled "Upholding and Promoting Human Rights in the Implementation of Treatment as Prevention (TASP) in Swaziland". The presentation covered the opportunities that TASP will bring to the lives of the people and the country of Swaziland and stressed the importance of including information about human rights for PLHA, including the right to confidentiality and the right to access HIV services.

7. Administrative

7.1. Issuance of Local Grants

CBLD selected Vusumnotfo as an implementing partner to deliver three CBLD programs in Herefords and Ndzingeni: homestead gardens, savings groups, and ECDE. FHI 360 anticipates finalizing the grant with Vusumnotfo in FY14 Q2, with activities commencing March 1, 2014.

7.2 Staffing

Ntando Mlangeni, Business Advisor with TechnoServe, resigned in December. He will be replaced by Mandla Langwenya, currently a Junior Business Advisor with TechnoServe. TechnoServe has recruited an additional Business Advisor who will start in FY14 Q2. TechnoServe Volunteer Consultant Kyle Burr also completed his contract in this quarter. TechnoServe still has one Volunteer Consultant on the project and will be bringing another on board in FY14 Q2. In Q2, FHI 360 will begin recruiting for a Chief of Party (COP) for the final two years of the project, not including a six-month overlap with the current COP. Also in FY14 Q2, FHI 360 will recruit a Youth Programs Coordinator to lead youth development programs.

Annex 1: CBLD Table of Indicators

* Annual targets may include duplicate data but CBLD will ensure that for end line reporting and external reference of accomplishments that numbers reported do not include double-counting. This is based on the assumption that some beneficiaries will be involved in the project throughout the project cycle.

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual as of FY13 end	2014 Actual as of FY14 Q1 end	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	Endline	Notes for this reporting period
Goal: To foster a positive enabling environment that protects and advances the social and economic well-being of women and children and strengthens community institutions									
CBLD-C-1	Household economic well-being	16%	-	-	-	20%	-	28%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-C-2	Social behavior and attitudes about gender norms	64	-	-	-	70	-	75	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-C-3	Households reporting food insecurity	16%	-	-	-	13%	-	9%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline
CBLD-C-4	Percentage of children (>5 years) with adequate dietary diversity	30%	-	-	-	35%	-	52%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-C-5	Percentage of children of children (<5 years) consuming at least three meals per day (SQSD)	94%	-	-	-	98%	-	100%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-C-6	Percentage of household able to access health services when needed	43%	-	-	-	68%	-	75%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-C-7	Percentage of households able to access at least one non-health social services when needed	6.5%	-	-	-	15%	-	25%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual as of FY13 end	2014 Actual as of FY14 Q1 end	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	Endline	Notes for this reporting period
CBLD-C-8	Percentage of households that are aware of available legal services	48%	-	-	-	58%	-	80%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-C-9	Adult attitudes towards children's rights	77	-	-	-	82	-	95	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-C-10	Out of school youth reporting self-sufficiency	8%	-	-	-	15%	-	25%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
Objective 1: To improve the livelihood capabilities of vulnerable households, particularly women and OVC caregivers within these households									
CBLD-1-C-1	Absolute revenue generated from value chain participants	0	-	-	-	SZL 15 million	-	SZL 38 million	No reporting for this year. The TNS Measurement Policy requires the collection annual incremental revenues.
CBLD-1-C-2	Number of individuals engaging in new forms of paid employment through value chains supported by CBLD	0	0	-	-	340	-	940	No reporting for this reporting period.
CBLD-1-C-3	Percentage of savings group members reporting improved cash flow and financial management	0	0	-	-	60%	-	80%	No reporting for this reporting period.
CBLD-1-P-1	Number of people reached by individual, small group, or community-level interventions or services that explicitly aim to increase access to income and productive resources by women and girls impacted by HIV and AIDS <i>(NGI: P12.4.D)</i>	0	1,118	322	5,500	5,500	5,500	7,320	The de-duplicated figure is 322 and includes participants in the following activities: Cotton value chain that reached 207(142 F, 65 M) farmers with trainings and field demonstrations. Enterprise Development activity reached 115 (69 F, 46 M). In all the two activities only one person below 18 years of age attended the Enterprise Development activity.
IR 1.1: Increased protection of household assets through savings and financial literacy, access to legal services, household food production and community dialog									

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual as of FY13 end	2014 Actual as of FY14 Q1 end	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	Endline	Notes for this reporting period
CBLD-1-P-2	Number of eligible adults and children provided with economic strengthening services <i>(NGI: C5.7.D)</i>	0	882	322	1,200	1,200	900	2,372	The de-duplicated figure is 322 and includes participants in the following activities: Cotton value chain that reached 207(142 F, 65 M) farmers with trainings and field demonstrations. Enterprise Development activity reached 115 (69 F, 46 M).In all the two activities only one person below 18 years of age attended the Enterprise Development activity.
CBLD-1-P-3	Number of clients (project participants) who received food and/or nutrition services during the reporting period <i>(NGI: C5.1.D)</i>	0	30	26	1,000	1,200	500	2,000	This figure includes 26 (22 F, 4 M) unique participants who participated in a CBLD facilitated training on food preparation and preservation.
CBLD-1-P-4	Accumulated savings through savings groups	0	0	0	SZL 80,000	SZL 200,000	SZL 200,000	SZL 480,000	The activity is yet to start.
CBLD-1-P-5	Total lending through savings groups	0	0	0	SZL 45,000	SZL 80,000	SZL 115,000	SZL 240,000	The activity is yet to start.
IR 1.3: Increased access to income through integration into market-led value chains									
CBLD-1-P-6	Number of individuals directly trained or linked into value chains through project and partner activities	0	286	207	2,500	4,327	7,154	10,000	In this reporting period CBLD only managed to reach out to Cotton framers ,with trainings , field demonstrations and mentorships at total of 207 (142 F, 65 M) people participated in this activity.
IR 1.4: Improved quality of vocational training programs for women and youth programs by integrating enterprise development training into the curriculum									
CBLD-1-P-7	Number of individuals provided with enterprise development training	0	745	115	315	950	490	2,500	This figure represents the de-duplicated total of participants in Enterprise Development training, a total of 115(f69, m46) participated.
Objective 2: To protect and promote the rights of women and children									

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual as of FY13 end	2014 Actual as of FY14 Q1 end	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	Endline	Notes for this reporting period
CBLD-2-C-1	Percentage of adults with written wills or succession plans	22%	-	-	-	42%	-	60%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-2-C-2	Percentage of households with children (36-59 months) receiving education	46%	-	-	-	56%	-	86%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-2-C-3	Percentage of children (<5 years) whose births are registered (MIC)	57%	-	-	-	68%	-	80%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-2-C-4	Percentage of children (<5 years) whose growth, weight, and immunization status were monitored at least once in the last 12 months (NPA)	94%	-	-	-	98%	-	100%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
CBLD-2-C-5	The percentage of households which have reported cases of child abuse experienced by household members	7.4%	-	-	-	15%	-	25%	No reporting for this reporting period. Information collected at baseline, midline, and endline.
IR 1. Enhanced individual, community, and authority awareness of the rights of women and children and options for protecting these rights									
CBLD-2-P-1	Number of people reached by individual, small-group or community level intervention or services that explicitly addresses the legal rights and protection of women and girls impacted by HIV and AIDS <i>(NGI: P12.3.D)</i>	0	2,107	1,416	4,880	1,200	1,200	7,320	This figure is the de-duplicated number of individuals reached through various messages and trainings on rights and protection was 1,416. The people where reached either by community wide events (1,322, 583 F, 739 M); sensitization on rights, trainings and mentorships of child protection network and child protection (69, 45 F, 24 M); or sensitization of community leaders on rights (29, 10 F, 19 M). Also a total of 25 (19 F, 6 M) received legal counseling.

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual as of FY13 end	2014 Actual as of FY14 Q1 end	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	Endline	Notes for this reporting period
CBLD-2-P-2	Number of people trained in providing legal and child protection guidance and referral services	0	92	68	120	120	120	747	This figure includes only unique participants (36 F, 32 M), including UNISWA law students (9), chief's councils (28), child protectors (30)
IR 2.2 Enhanced awareness, acceptance and demonstration of positive behaviors and practices that protect and promote the well-being of women and children									
CBLD-2-P-3	Number of people reached by an individual, small-group or community-level intervention or service that explicitly addresses norms about masculinity related to HIV and AIDS to promote the well-being of women <i>(NGI: P12.1.D)</i>	0	513	245	4,880	1,200	1,200	7,320	The total is a sum of people who attended the peer educators training (26, 11 F, 15 M) and those who was reached by the Peer educators with different information (219, 77 F, 142 M) and a total of 55 are below 18 years of age.
CBLD-2-P-4	Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required <i>(NGI: P8.1.D)</i>	0	65	245	4,880	2,500	1,500	7,320	The total is a sum of people who attended the peer educators training (26, 11 F, 15 M) and those who was reached by the peer educators with different information (219, 77 F, 142 M) and a total of 55 are below 18 years of age.
IR 2.3: Enhanced awareness of and access to clinical and other health and social services									
CBLD-2-P-5	Number of individuals receiving referral at clinic or hospital and other community institutions for health and non-health services	0	161	39	125	110	80	250	This figure includes 39 children and reached by CBLD-trained child protectors providing psycho-social support and referrals to other organizations and services.
Objective 3: To strengthen the capacity and coordination of the government, communities and other organizations to protect and promote the social and economic well-being of women and children.									
IR 3.1: Strengthened capacity of government, donor, community and private sectors to identify needs and opportunities within communities, work with community structures and design and deliver effective programs and services									

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual as of FY13 end	2014 Actual as of FY14 Q1 end	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	Endline	Notes for this reporting period
CBLD-3-P-1	Number of unique participants representing organizations, associations or other donor, community or government institutions trained in one or more program areas	0	94	95	70	60	50	240	The indicator is the de-duplicated value of 95 community leader which include inner council, LLs (40 F, 55 M)
CBLD-3-P-2	Number of community institution workers and NGO staff trained in providing referrals for health and non-health services	0	108	30	80	70	90	300	The de-duplicated figure represents the people who participated in the child protection mentorship meetings 30 (23 F, 7 M).
IR 3.2: Improved mobilization, management and use of domestic, donor, and community resources to promote positive community development									
CBLD-3-P-3	Number of completed community led activities, as defined by community strategic plans		2	0	6	6	4	18	All the community lead activities are still in progress by the end of the reporting period.
CBLD-3-P-4	Number of Community Strategic Plans supported		2	0	2	2	0	6	All the strategic plans for the two communities Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka are still in progress.